

Winter 2000

# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center  
Governor's Office of Planning & Budget  
Demographic & Economic Analysis

## APRIL 1, 2000: CENSUS DAY in UTAH

The U.S. Constitution stipulates in Article 1, Section 2, that a census of the population be conducted every ten years for the purposes of apportionment in the U.S. House of Representatives. No other source provides as much comprehensive information about who we are or has such important consequences for the way we govern ourselves. The decennial census is the only data-gathering effort that collects the same information from enough people to get comparable data from the national level to the neighborhood level.

Census 2000 will be conducted to determine how many people reside in the United States, precisely where they reside, and their demographic characteristics. It will be the largest and most complex mobilization in the nation, and will include critical phases, such as preparing address lists, mailing questionnaires, performing quality checks and tabulating census results. The Census Bureau estimates that 2.2 million people will be counted here in Utah.

In order to carry out Census 2000 activities here in Utah, which include updating address lists, delivering census questionnaires, and contacting non-responding households, the U.S. Census Bureau will hire an estimated 3,000 local temporary employees. These local employees will be hired and trained through one of three local census offices located in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and American Fork.

### The Questionnaire

The primary means of census-taking in 2000 will be the long and short form questionnaires. These questionnaires will be used to collect the data the nation needs to meet statutory data requirements of federal agencies and to administer state, local, and tribal government programs. All of the questions included on the 2000 questionnaire are either "mandated" or "required" by federal law or imposed by court decisions requiring the use of census data.

The Census Bureau has taken several steps to ensure that the questionnaires are easier to complete by designing forms that are simple to read and understand, making the forms easy to fill out and mail back, and helping people understand the importance of answering the census. Some of the user-

friendly features are: a larger type face, navigational aids to guide the respondent through the questionnaire, instructions written directly on the form instead of a separate guide, and graphics illustrating benefits of the census.

Five out of six housing units in the country will receive the short form questionnaire. It includes questions on six population subjects and one housing subject, and will take about 10 minutes to complete.

The short form is the shortest in the history of decennial census taking. Five subjects that were on the 1990

Census short form have moved to the Census 2000 long form. These include: marital status, units in structure, number of rooms, value of home, and monthly rent. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau has proposed subjects on the short form only when the data are needed in response to legislative requirements and required at the block level - - the smallest level of geography for which information is reported.

The Census 2000 long form provides the socio-economic detail needed for a wide range of government programs and federal requirements. This form goes to one in six housing units and will take about 38 minutes to complete.

Only one new subject was added to the long form: grandparents as care givers. This addition complies with legislation passed by the 104<sup>th</sup> Congress requiring that the decennial census obtain information about grandparents who have primary responsibility for care of grandchildren. However, five subjects that appeared on the 1990 long form were dropped, including: children ever born, year last worked, source of water, sewage disposal and condominium status.

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Deciding which subjects to include is an interactive process involving the Census Bureau, the Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Congress. To balance the intrusiveness of the decennial census, many requirements placed on federal agencies, and the needs of states, only those subjects that had specific Federal legislative justification were recommended for Census 2000.

#### Subjects on the Short Form

<u>Population</u>	<u>Housing</u>
Name	Tenure
Sex	(whether the home is
Age	owned or
Relationship	rented)
Hispanic Origin	
Race	

#### Subjects on the Long Form

<u>Population</u>	<u>Housing</u>
Name	Tenure
Sex	Units in structure
Age	Number of rooms
Relationship	Number of bedrooms
Hispanic Origin	Plumbing and kitchen
Race	facilities
Marital status	Year structure built
Place of birth, citizenship and year of entry	Year moved into unit
School enrollment and educational attainment	House heating fuel
Ancestry	Telephone
Residence five years ago (migration)	Vehicles available
Language spoken at home	Farm residence
Veteran status	Value of home
Disability	Monthly rent (including
Grandparents as care givers	congregate housing)
Labor force status (current)	Shelter costs (selected
Place of work and journey to work	monthly owner costs)
Work status last year	
Industry, occupation and class of worker	
Income (previous year)	

## Congressional Reapportionment

The results of Census 2000 will be used to determine the number of seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that each state will have at least one member in the House. The apportionment process will allocate the remaining seats to the states based on the population counts from the census.

Congressional apportionment requires calculations involving three factors: the apportionment population of each state, the number of Representatives to be allocated among the states, and a method to use for the calculation.

Several entities have analyzed which states may gain and which may lose seats after Census 2000. These analyses apply the method of equal proportions, a mathematical formula that has been used in the previous five censuses to calculate House seat assignment. Based on these analyses, Utah may or may not gain a fourth seat after the 2000 census. Utah is one of the states "On the Bubble"—in some of the analyses Utah gains a fourth seat, but in others Utah holds steady with three seats. It is not possible to know for sure if Utah will gain an additional House seat, since these analyses are based on projections of the population, instead of the actual census results.

## Redistricting

The Utah Constitution requires the Utah Legislature to redraw all congressional, state legislative, and state school board districts based on the new population totals from the Census Bureau. County clerks work closely with the Census Bureau and provide data on geography and boundaries for voting precincts that form a building block for new districts that will last until the 2010 Census. When the legislature completes the redistricting, county clerks receive a copy of the new boundaries to ensure that ballots and voting precincts match the new boundaries. The new districts will be enacted in the fall of 2001.

## Distribution of Government Funds

While the benefits of accurate political representation and informed decision making are obvious, census data are also crucial for the distribution of federal and state funds. Research on the dollar value of the Census to Utah has identified 94 federal programs and 5 major state programs that distribute funds based on population statistics. This amounted to \$1.5 billion in federal funds that came into Utah in fiscal year 1998. Compounded over the decade, decennial census data helped distribute \$15 billion in federal funds to Utah, or \$697 per person and \$2,163 per household. In addition to the distribution of federal funds, the state distributed \$180.8 million in 1998 to local governments through 5 major funds that based part of the fund allocation on population statistics.



**Federal Government Expenditures.** Every year the federal government distributes billions of dollars to states through federal programs. The economy of Utah and all other states depend significantly on these federal monies. In fiscal year 1998, Utah received \$8.7 billion from the federal government, which amounted to 20% of Utah's total personal income.

Federal money is distributed to states through five major categories:

1. Grants to state and local governments—Major grants in Utah include: Medicaid, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and Highway Planning and Construction.
2. Salaries and wages for federal employees—This category includes wages paid to a federal employee by a federal employer.
3. Retirement and disability programs—Major programs include: Social Security, Medicare, Food Stamps, and federal employee retirement.
4. Procurement contracts—The major contracts are defense, aerospace, and the Post Office.
5. Other direct payments—This category includes all other grants not included in the other four categories.

While all of these categories of federal expenditures are important, the first is most dependent on results of the census. The majority of money that Utah receives based on population statistics is part of the grants to state and local government category of federal spending. During fiscal year 1998, 11 federal agencies distributed \$1.5 billion to Utah through federal programs that are based all or in part on population statistics. Compounded over the decade, the decennial census and population estimates based on the census count helped to distribute an estimated \$15 billion to Utah during the 1990s.

**Federal Grant Programs that Allocate Funds Based on Population.** In fiscal year 1998, 94 federal grant programs were identified that relied all or in part on population or population characteristics for the distribution of federal money to Utah. Of the \$1.5 billion that came into Utah, \$113 million came from programs that were 100% population driven. The remaining monies came from programs that were based in part on population. Thus, population statistics from the Census Bureau, based on the population component of the grant formula, brought in \$697 for every person in Utah or \$2,163 per household in 1998. In fiscal year 1998 the five largest grant programs distributed \$1.05 billion or 72% of the federal money that was distributed in Utah based on population. These programs are:

1. Medicaid (\$509.2 million or 35% of total federal money distributed in Utah in fiscal year 1998);
2. Flood Insurance (\$276.9 million, 19%);
3. Highway Planning and Construction (\$144.8 million, 10%);
4. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families—TANF (\$78.9 million, 5%); and
5. Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans (\$42.1 million, 3%).

The distribution of federal funds to Utah's counties is equally important. In fiscal year 1998 there were \$8.7 billion in federal funds distributed to Utah's 29 counties. These monies range from 7 percent of the total personal income in Summit County in 1998 to 71 percent of Daggett County's total personal income. Because these important sources of funds are distributed based on population, it is clear that Utah's cities and counties will benefit from a complete and accurate census count in 2000.



**State Government Expenditures.** Federal funding formulas are only one aspect of the impact of population on the distribution of government funds. In Utah, population statistics are used to distribute state funds to local communities from state revenues, in addition to being used for the purposes of apportionment and redistricting, state planning, funding, and cost apportionment.

In fiscal year 1998, the State of Utah managed a \$5.7 billion budget. This amount includes revenues from the state's general, school and transportation funds, as well as federal funds, dedicated credits, mineral lease, property taxes, and other revenues. While the allocation of these monies can be a complex process that considers competing needs, federal requirements, and changing state priorities, population is an important factor in the allocation of specific funds.

In total, the five largest state funds distributed based on population statistics accounted for \$180.8 million of the funds distributed to municipalities and counties during fiscal year 1998. These largest funds include:

1. Local Option Sales Taxes,
2. Class B and C Road Monies,
3. Community Development Block Grants,
4. Liquor Control Fund, and
5. Criminal Fines and Forfeitures.

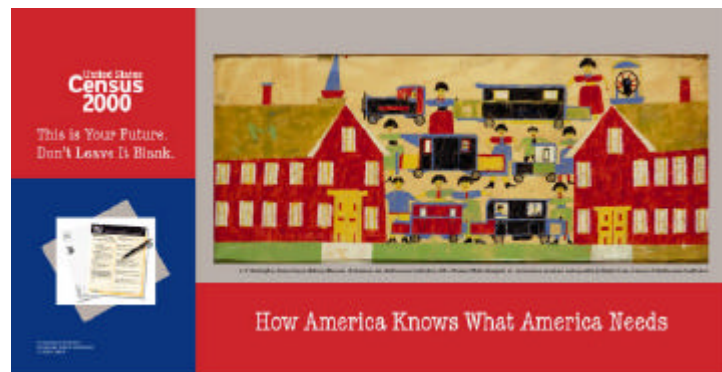
The Local Option Sales Tax is sales tax is collected by retailers and paid to the State Tax Commission. In fiscal year 1998, the State Tax Commission distributed \$263.5 million of local option sales taxes among Utah's cities and counties. Of this, 50% was distributed based on the local government's share of the state's population. Therefore, \$131.8 million of sales taxes were divided among Utah's cities and counties during fiscal year 1998 based on population statistics.

The second largest state program that distributes money based on population statistics is money for the improvement and maintenance of class B and C roads in the state. Class B roads are county roads and class C roads are city streets. During fiscal year 1998, the state distributed \$82.9 million to cities and counties, 50% of which was allocated based on a municipality or county population. Thus, \$41.4 million in road monies were tied directly to population.

Other monies in Utah distributed based on population include the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Liquor Control Fund, and Criminal Fines and Forfeitures. Combined, these programs distributed \$11.5 million to the state in fiscal year 1998, of which \$7.6 million was distributed based on population.

## Other Uses of Census Data

The answers that Utahns provide on the questionnaire will provide the baseline demographic statistics for planning, implementing and evaluating government services and private business decisions through the next decade. State and local governments will use 2000 decennial census data for urban planning, rural development, land use planning, as well as planning for public transportation systems, hospitals, and schools. Business leaders will use the data for delivering goods and services to local markets, locating factory sites, understanding consumer needs, and analyzing local trends. The data will also be used by individuals for proof of age, relationship or residence, as well as for genealogical research.



## Census 2000– Important to Utah

On April 1, 2000, Utahns will be asked to fill out and return a census form. The answers provided on this form will not only determine the number of seats Utah will have in the U.S. House of Representatives, but will be used for such things as planning new school construction and public transportation systems and managing health care services. Equally important, is the use of decennial census data in the distribution of federal and state funds. The answers provided on this form set the stage for an entire decade of fund distribution. This means millions of dollars to Utah and its municipalities and counties every year.



For more information on Census 2000 promotional activities in Utah, or if you would like the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to give a presentation to your organization on Census 2000, contact Lisa Hilman at (801) 537-9013. You can also read more about state activities at [www.governor.state.ut.us/dea](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea). ■



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### Utah Local Census Offices

Utah South Office  
796 East Utah Valley Dr., Suite 110  
American Fork, UT 84003  
Phone: 801-492-7820 Fax: 801-492-7827



The Utah South Office services Utah, Wasatch, Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah, Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan, Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Washington and Kane Counties.

For information on employment, contact the U.S. Census Bureau at 1-888-325-7733, or contact the appropriate local census office.

Ogden Office  
720 Washington Blvd., Suite 200  
Ogden, Ut 84404  
Phone: 801-394-8873 Fax: 801-394-8873  
The Ogden Office services Tooele, Davis, Morgan, Weber, Summit, Rich, Cache and Box Elder Counties.

Salt Lake Office  
257 East 200 South, Suite 300  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111  
Phone: 801-524-5200 Fax: 801-524-5257  
The Salt Lake Office services Salt Lake County.



## 1999 POPULATION ESTIMATES by COUNTY

Utah's population reached just over 2,121,000 persons in 1999, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This is an increase of approximately 38,500 persons (slightly smaller than the population of Bountiful, Utah) or 1.9% over the 1998 estimate of approximately 2,082,500. With the national population increasing by an estimated 0.9% during 1999, the pace of population growth in Utah continues to be roughly twice that of the nation. The U.S. Census Bureau once again estimates Utah as one of the fastest growing states in the nation. From July 1998 to July 1999 Utah had the eighth largest growth rate.

The state's growth during 1999 is composed of the highest number of births (45,434), second highest number of deaths (11,636), and resultant largest natural increase of 33,798 (the number of births minus the number of deaths) ever recorded in state history. Net migration during 1999 of 4,753 was higher than expected and is more than three times the level estimated during 1998 of 1,271. While many economic indicators show the economy has moderated slightly since last year, demographic indicators such as public and private school enrollment, Mormon church membership, tax exemptions, building permits, and utility connections suggest the population increased at a somewhat higher rate because of higher natural increase and net migration.

Among Utah's 29 counties, the most rapid growth occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, counties in the southwest portion of the state, and the very small counties of Piute and Daggett. The highest rates of population growth during 1999, ranked in descending order, are as follows:

Tooele (8.0%)	Iron (3.4%)
Piute (4.0%)	Beaver (3.3%)
Utah (3.8%)	Wayne (3.2%)
Washington (3.6%)	Summit (3.1%)
Daggett (3.4%)	Wasatch (3.0%)

### Expanding Urban Area

Interestingly, the populations in Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, Summit, Morgan, and Davis continue to expand quite rapidly. This growth illuminates the degree to which the Wasatch Front and Back are becoming increasingly more urbanized. People in these counties are in close proximity to urban services, but are still able to enjoy many of the desirable characteristics found in a rural setting. The growth in these outlying areas is often referred to as a "donut effect" and it is illustrated in the map of Utah counties' growth rates.

### County Highlights

#### Tooele County

Tooele County was the fastest growing county in the state with a sizzling 8.0% rate of growth. At this rate, Tooele County grew four times as fast as the state average of 1.9% and twice as fast as the second fastest growing county (Piute). Estimated net in-migration to the county of approximately 2,000 people was the highest recorded in the county in over 50 years.

#### Utah County

The population in Utah County, estimated at approximately 353,100, increased at nearly twice the rate of the state. It is the state's second largest county and the third fastest growing county during 1999. This is an unusual ranking for such a large county. For the fourth year in a row, Utah County experienced more net in-migration than any county in the state. An estimated 4,800 more people migrated into the county than moved away.

#### Salt Lake County

Approximately 40% of the state resides in Salt Lake County with a 1999 population of roughly 843,300. While a significant amount of residential building permits were authorized in the county during 1998 (the relevant year for 1999 population estimates because of the time it takes to build a home), the growth in permits was the fewest since 1993. An estimated 5,400 more people reside in the county in 1999 than 1998, but all of this is attributable to births since an estimated 7,000 more people migrated out of the county during

1999 than moved in.

#### Beaver, Washington, and Iron Counties

Southwest Utah continues to generate very rapid rates of population growth. Three of the seven fastest growing counties in the state – Beaver, Washington, and Iron – are located in Southwest Utah. Of these, Washington regained its claim as the fastest growing county in the region after surrendering that distinction temporarily to Iron last year. With a 1999 rate of growth of 3.6%, however, growth in Washington County has slowed significantly from the 8.0% rates recorded in 1994 and 1995.

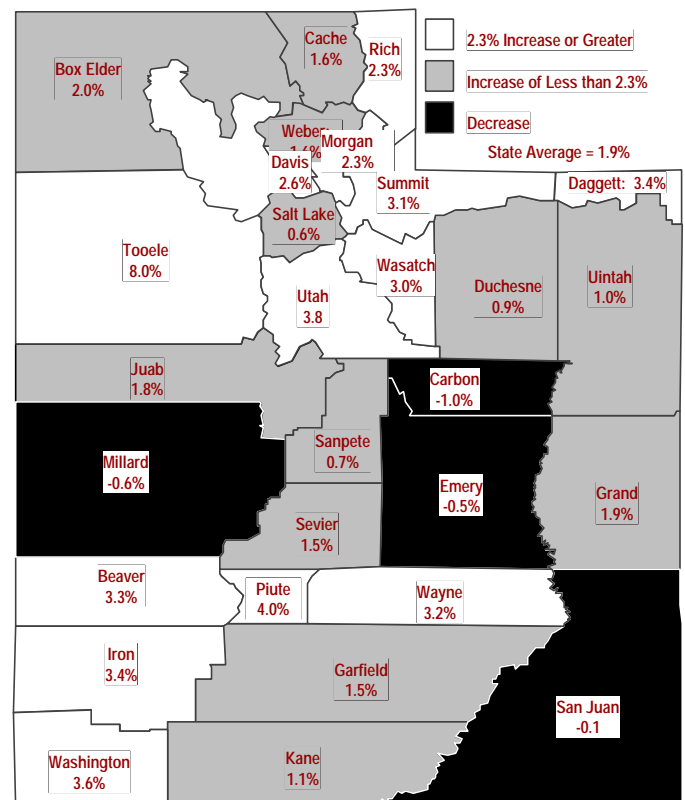
#### Carbon, Emery, Millard, and San Juan Counties

The population in Carbon, Emery, Millard, and San Juan County declined slightly in 1999. The economies in these counties are energy-dependent and population change reflects the relative performance of the coal, oil, and natural gas industries. Extremely low oil prices, which lasted through mid-1999, coupled with increasing productivity in Utah's coal mining industry, explain the lack of population growth in these counties and the suppressed growth in the energy-dependent counties of Uintah and Duchesne.

### Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah. The Committee's primary data sources are vital statistics (from birth and death certificates), school enrollment, Mormon membership, and income tax returns. When preparing the estimates the Committee also considers job growth, Bureau of the Census population estimates, utility connections, and building permits. Committee membership includes representatives from key data providers and others knowledgeable in the methods used to prepare population estimates. The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget staffs the Committee.

### Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 1998 to 1999



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

## Utah Population Estimates

County	July 1 Population									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998(r)	1999(p)
Beaver	4,800	4,850	4,900	5,000	5,150	5,350	5,607	5,742	5,693	5,881
Box Elder	36,500	37,100	37,500	38,100	38,500	38,910	39,484	40,235	40,927	41,732
Cache	70,500	71,900	74,000	76,100	78,300	80,259	82,098	84,186	86,067	87,440
Carbon	20,200	20,600	20,600	20,700	21,100	21,054	21,420	21,643	21,649	21,422
Daggett	700	700	700	700	750	768	803	753	713	737
Davis	188,000	195,000	201,000	206,000	212,000	216,020	219,644	224,307	229,393	235,438
Duchesne	12,600	12,800	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,549	14,032	14,402	14,256	14,381
Emery	10,300	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,600	10,735	10,811	10,929	10,918	10,862
Garfield	3,950	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,308	4,386	4,525	4,482	4,550
Grand	6,600	6,800	7,150	7,500	7,950	8,352	8,801	8,830	8,895	9,060
Iron	20,900	21,500	22,400	23,800	25,200	26,866	28,032	29,338	30,495	31,518
Juab	5,800	6,000	6,150	6,200	6,800	7,149	7,444	7,702	7,973	8,120
Kane	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,700	5,884	5,957	6,039	6,078	6,144
Millard	11,300	11,600	11,700	11,700	11,900	11,931	11,958	12,068	12,029	11,959
Morgan	5,550	5,650	5,850	6,150	6,350	6,497	6,693	6,875	7,101	7,262
Piute	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,450	1,424	1,508	1,534	1,581	1,644
Rich	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,806	1,821	1,788	1,793	1,835
Salt Lake	728,000	747,000	765,000	777,000	792,000	806,280	818,860	830,627	837,860	843,271
San Juan	12,600	12,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	13,494	13,215	13,541	13,569	13,561
Sanpete	16,300	16,900	17,500	18,100	18,800	19,240	19,999	20,581	21,268	21,408
Sevier	15,400	15,700	16,000	16,400	16,900	17,257	17,682	18,238	18,612	18,884
Summit	15,700	17,000	18,400	19,700	21,100	22,367	23,562	24,675	25,669	26,459
Tooele	26,700	27,200	27,800	28,100	29,300	29,547	30,493	31,997	33,202	35,847
Uintah	22,200	23,100	23,600	23,600	24,700	24,335	24,276	24,637	24,770	25,029
Utah	266,000	272,000	279,000	291,000	299,000	307,741	317,881	330,803	340,303	353,136
Wasatch	10,100	10,700	10,800	11,200	11,800	12,179	12,585	12,925	13,317	13,711
Washington	49,100	51,900	55,000	58,700	63,400	68,475	72,892	76,348	78,415	81,204
Wayne	2,150	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,300	2,298	2,390	2,440	2,460	2,538
Weber	159,000	162,000	166,000	169,000	172,000	175,276	178,066	181,045	183,014	186,020
State	1,729,000	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	1,916,000	1,959,351	2,002,400	2,048,753	2,082,502	2,121,053
County	Percent Change Over Prior Year									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Beaver	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.9%	4.8%	2.4%	-0.9%	3.3%
Box Elder	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%
Cache	1.9%	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	1.6%
Carbon	-1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.9%	-0.2%	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	-1.0%
Daggett	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.4%	4.6%	-6.2%	-5.3%	3.4%
Davis	1.1%	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	2.9%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%
Duchesne	-1.6%	1.6%	0.8%	2.3%	2.3%	0.4%	3.6%	2.6%	-1.0%	0.9%
Emery	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	-0.1%	-0.5%
Garfield	-1.3%	3.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.6%	1.8%	3.2%	-1.0%	1.5%
Grand	-1.5%	3.0%	5.1%	4.9%	6.0%	5.1%	5.4%	0.3%	0.7%	1.9%
Iron	2.5%	2.9%	4.2%	6.3%	5.9%	6.6%	4.3%	4.7%	3.9%	3.4%
Juab	-1.7%	3.4%	2.5%	0.8%	9.7%	5.1%	4.1%	3.5%	3.5%	1.8%
Kane	-1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	4.6%	3.2%	1.2%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%
Millard	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	-0.3%	-0.6%
Morgan	1.8%	1.8%	3.5%	5.1%	3.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%	2.3%
Piute	-3.8%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	-1.8%	5.9%	1.7%	3.1%	4.0%
Rich	0.0%	-2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	-2.4%	0.8%	-1.8%	0.3%	2.3%
Salt Lake	1.1%	2.6%	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%
San Juan	0.0%	0.8%	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.7%	-2.1%	2.5%	0.2%	-0.1%
Sanpete	1.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%	2.3%	3.9%	2.9%	3.3%	0.7%
Sevier	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	2.1%	2.5%	3.1%	2.1%	1.5%
Summit	4.0%	8.3%	8.2%	7.1%	7.1%	6.0%	5.3%	4.7%	4.0%	3.1%
Tooele	0.8%	1.9%	2.2%	1.1%	4.3%	0.8%	3.2%	4.9%	3.8%	8.0%
Uintah	0.0%	4.1%	2.2%	0.0%	4.7%	-1.5%	-0.2%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%
Utah	3.1%	2.3%	2.6%	4.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.3%	4.1%	2.9%	3.8%
Wasatch	1.0%	5.9%	0.9%	3.7%	5.4%	3.2%	3.3%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%
Washington	4.0%	5.7%	6.0%	6.7%	8.0%	8.0%	6.5%	4.7%	2.7%	3.6%
Wayne	-2.3%	2.3%	-2.3%	2.3%	4.5%	-0.1%	4.0%	2.1%	0.8%	3.2%
Weber	0.6%	1.9%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%
State	1.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	1.6%	1.9%

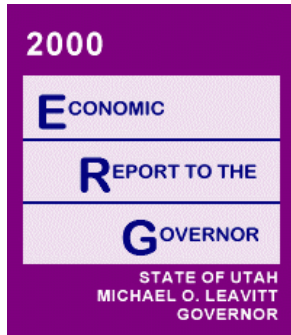
(r) Revised

(p) Preliminary

Note: The Utah Population Estimates Committee stopped rounding estimates in 1995.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

## 2000 ECONOMIC REPORT to the GOVERNOR and CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS and OUTLOOK



*The 2000 Economic Report to the Governor is now available. The report is the 15<sup>th</sup> annual publication of its kind in Utah. The Economic Report is the principal source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It includes a national and state economic outlook, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a more detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest.*

*The content of the 2000 Economic Report to the Governor is similar to prior years with several updates and new data series or research efforts that are worthy of highlighting. These include special chapters on: the value of Census 2000; quality growth; transportation funding; water pricing and economic development incentives. The following article is based on the Utah Outlook chapter of the report.*

### Utah Outlook

Growth in Utah's economy has slowed over the past 5 years (1995 to 1999). This slower growth is largely due to no growth in exports, rapid escalation in housing prices (less affordable housing), and economic improvements in other state economies (especially California). In 1994 California began its sustained economic recovery after three years of negative job growth (1991 to 1993). In 1995 median, existing-housing prices in Utah became more expensive than the national average; and, in 1996 exports out of Utah stopped growing.

### Economic Conditions

**Construction.** Construction continues to be the fastest growing industry in the Utah economy (at 7.0% job growth in 1999). Construction employment growth averaged a phenomenal 10.9% per year over the past ten years (1989 to 1999). Construction employment in 1999 was nearly 3 times as large as it was in 1989 (73,000 versus 25,900 jobs). Permitted construction values also reached new historic highs of around \$3.8 billion in 1998 and 1999.

Approximately 1 out of 6 housing units were added to the total stock of housing in Utah between 1990 and 1998, according to a just released Census report. This ranked Utah 2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation in housing units growth (behind Nevada which added 1 in 3 units to its housing stock). By comparison, only 1 out of 11 units were added to the total stock of housing in the U.S. over the same time period.

Construction values and job growth will weaken in 2000 due to higher office and apartment vacancy rates, lower hotel occupancy rates, fewer new business and government projects, higher interest rates, and continued low net in-migration. Four large projects just completed or about to be completed are the \$108 million Jordan Commons project, the \$135 million Salt Lake County Adult Detention Center Complex, the \$240 million LDS Conference Center, and the \$312 million North-South TRAX (Light Rail).

**Exports.** From 1995 through 1998, Utah's exports remained constant around \$3.6 billion, and should remain in that range in 1999. If the Asian economies were as strong today as they were in the early 1990s, Utah's exports would likely be over \$4.0 billion in 1999. Since 1995, the share of Utah's exports to Asia (mostly coal, copper, equipment, and chemicals) has fallen from about 40% to about 25%. Over the long term, economic globalization will spur both trade and growth; but, Utah's exports will not show significant growth in 1999.

**Average Pay and Net Migration.** Despite slower job growth, average annual pay in Utah, when adjusted for inflation, has been stronger over the past 5 year period than at anytime since 1977. This strong growth in inflation-adjusted pay is expected to continue through 2000 due to a tight labor market and low unemployment rates. Utah also continues to experience positive net in-migration, but at much lower levels than in the last several years. Utah's net in-migration increased from 1,300 in 1998 to 4,800 in 1999, and is forecast to be around 2,300 in 2000.

**Outlook for 2000.** Slower construction activity will dampen overall economic job growth in 2000. Construction is the least stable (sustainable) industry and the most volatile (with large job growth cycles). Job growth will also slow due to low net in-migration; a tight labor market; expensive housing compared to the national average; building moratoriums and restrictions; and, continued improvement in the business climates and economies of other states (especially California).

Still, Utah's economy should continue to do well into 2000 for many of the same reasons it did well in 1999. Utah has a low cost of doing business (93.3% of the national average); a pro-business regulatory environment; low business taxes (the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest workers' compensation costs in the nation); and, a solid utility, communications, education and transportation infrastructure. Utah also has numerous recreational opportunities; a youthful and educated labor force; good universities; healthy lifestyles; and, a strong work ethic that should continue to favorably influence business location and expansion decisions.

The *2000 Economic Report to the Governor* is available on the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget's website: [www.governor.state.ut.us/dea](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea). Printed copies of the report are available for \$15 by calling 801-538-1036. ■

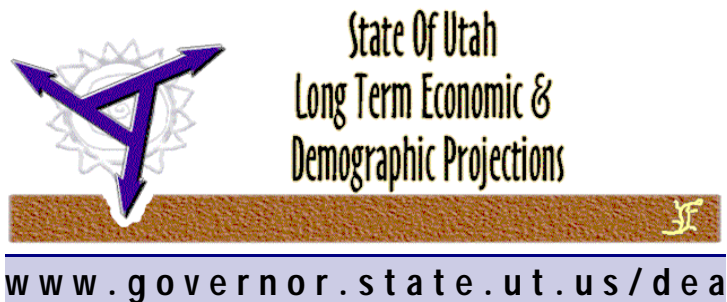
# Utah & U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: January 1999

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Units	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Forecast	% chg 1997-98	% chg 98-99	% chg 99-00
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,165.1	8,516.3	8,839.9	9,105.1	4.3	3.8	3.0
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,433.8	5,698.6	5,989.2	6,174.9	4.9	5.1	3.1
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,316.0	1,471.9	1,594.1	1,689.7	11.8	8.3	6.0
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	299.4	291.4	289.9	290.2	-2.7	-0.5	0.1
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	985.4	1,007.1	1,043.4	1,118.5	2.2	3.6	7.2
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.4	26.6	26.3	27.1	0.7	-1.1	3.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.6	19.2	16.5	15.7	-2.0	-13.9	-5.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	183.4	201.4	211.0	221.5	9.8	4.8	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	672.6	657.4	700.2	705.5	-2.3	6.5	0.8
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.6	16.7	15.4	3.9	7.2	-7.6
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.48	1.62	1.65	1.45	9.5	1.9	-12.1
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	329.2	368.7	409.3	421.1	12.0	11.0	2.9
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	254.1	272.8	272.5	274.4	7.4	-0.1	0.7
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	205.1	216.4	228.4	236.0	5.5	5.6	3.3
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	121.4	128.0	133.3	137.7	5.4	4.1	3.3
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,617.9	2,746.1	2,965.8	3,069.6	4.9	8.0	3.5
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	82.4	84.1	87.4	84.8	2.1	4.0	-3.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.7	21.7	20.0	18.0	4.8	-7.8	-10.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,943.5	2,188.7	2,200.0	2,100.0	12.6	0.5	-4.5
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,370.9	1,148.4	1,100.0	900.0	-16.2	-4.2	-18.2
Utah Addition, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	407.1	461.3	550.0	600.0	13.3	19.2	9.1
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	225.2	237.3	244.3	249.2	5.4	3.0	2.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.6	133.5	138.7	142.0	3.8	3.9	2.4
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	14,873	15,657	16,705	17,888	5.3	6.7	7.1
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>								
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (CENSUS)	Millions	268.0	270.6	273.0	275.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	103.2	104.6	105.4	102.6	1.4	0.8	-2.7
Utah F.Y. Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,048.8	2,082.5	2,121.1	2,157.7	1.6	1.9	1.7
Utah F.Y. Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	15.1	1.3	4.8	2.3	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.6	107.0	106.1	101.6	0.4	-0.9	-4.3
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>								
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	803.2	802.8	803.6	816.5	-0.0	0.1	1.6
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	779.8	778.2	777.5	781.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.5
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	19.1	12.6	16.9	18.7	-34.2	34.3	10.7
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	96.3	93.6	90.5	87.9	-2.8	-3.3	-2.9
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.8	-2.8	-1.8	1.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	18.6	12.5	17.0	17.9	-32.5	36.0	5.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.85	1.73	1.83	2.02	-6.5	5.8	10.4
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.78	0.67	0.72	0.81	-14.1	6.9	13.1
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	160.5	163.0	166.6	170.6	1.6	2.2	2.4
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	101.7	102.9	104.2	105.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.46	5.35	5.02	5.50	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.06	4.78	4.66	5.04	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.61	5.58	5.79	6.10	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.6	6.9	7.4	7.6	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	122.7	125.8	128.4	130.0	2.6	2.1	1.2
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	33,353	31,908	33,252	34,500	5.1	4.2	3.8
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,723	4,014	4,271	4,484	6.7	6.4	5.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	994.0	1,023.5	1,050.0	1,075.0	3.0	2.6	2.4
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	25,367	26,484	27,429	28,400	4.4	3.6	3.7
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	22,215	27,105	28,800	30,600	7.6	6.3	6.2
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,951	7,359	7,778	8,152	5.9	5.7	4.8
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.4	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	41,681	44,297	46,645	49,304	6.3	5.3	5.7
Utah Adjusted Gross Income (UTC)	Million Dollars	32,136	34,341	36,292	38,359	6.9	5.7	5.7
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee (12/99)



## LONG-TERM ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS



A new set of long term demographic and economic projections for the state and counties of Utah has been produced by the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB). These provisional projections represent the State's official view of Utah's future and inform a multitude of planning efforts. The projections can be accessed on the web at [www.governor.state.ut.us/dea](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea), or by calling the State Data Center at 801-538-1036.

### Projections

**Population.** Utah's population surpassed 2.12 million in 1999 and is expected to reach 3.68 million by the year 2030—this is about 1.6 million more people or a 74% increase. This rate of population growth, which exceeds that expected for the nation, will be sustained by: 1) a rapid rate of natural increase (i.e., births exceeding deaths); and 2) a strong and diversified economy. The state's employment growth rate is also expected to be more rapid than that of the nation. If these rates of economic growth are obtained, Utah will experience sustained net in-migration over nearly the entire projection period. This net-in-migration will occur because, even though the state's population is quite young and fertility rates are relatively high, there will not be adequate internal growth of the labor force to match the demand for labor.

In absolute numbers, the majority of the 1.6 million new Utahns will reside on the Wasatch Front. The most rapid rates of population growth are expected in southwestern Utah (Washington, Iron, and Kane Counties), the Wasatch Back (Summit and Wasatch Counties), and Tooele and Utah Counties.

**Employment.** Utah's non-agricultural payroll employment is projected to increase by about 71% from around 1.05 million in 1999 to 1.8 million in the year 2030. Total employment is projected to increase from 1.3 million in 1999 to 2.3 million in 2030; an increase of 74%.

Employment increases are projected for all major sectors of Utah's economy except agriculture and mining. Services and non-farm proprietors are projected to have the most rapid rates of increase (i.e., average annual rates of growth in excess of 2.0% in the years 1998 through 2030). About 33% of the 1 million new jobs created will be in services while nearly 25% will be non-farm proprietors.

Employment growth is projected to be most rapid from 1998 to 2030 for Washington, Kane, Wasatch, Tooele, and Summit counties, while the largest number of jobs created in the 1998 to 2030 period are projected for Salt Lake, Utah, Weber, Davis, and Washington counties.

### Production Process

**Models.** The long-term baseline projections were produced using the UPED Model System. The UPED Model is a combination of a three component cohort population model and an economic base employment model. It produces projections for the state and multi-county regions of:

- population,
- components of population change (births, deaths and migration),
- households,
- labor force, and
- employment.

Two other models, UCAPE and CASA, allocate population, components of population change, and employment to counties.

**Trend Assumptions.** Assumptions about long-term trends for the following major demographic and economic parameters and exogenous variables were developed for the baseline projection:

- growth of basic employment (jobs used to produce goods and services for export),
- labor force participation,
- fertility rates, and
- life expectancy.

Over the 1999 to 2004 interval, employment growth is constrained to the short-term major industry employment projections produced by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB).

**Other Assumptions.** The projections also incorporate assumptions from special studies, and industry and event assumptions. For example, impacts from a special study of the Salt Lake 2002 Winter Olympics, the post Olympics adjustment, as well as over 50 specific economic events relating to individual employers or specific industries were incorporated. Also, with the assistance of economists and analysts from various departments of state government and from the local associations of government (AOGs) an additional 33 special study, industry and event assumptions were included in the projections. Examples of these include impacts related to:

- oil and gas extraction,
- coal production,
- electric power generation,
- location and relocation plans of various firms,
- employment in construction and federal government. ■



## State of Utah Economic and Demographic Summary: 1990-2030

Year	Population		Non-Ag Payroll Employment		Households		
	Total	Percent Change*	Total	Percent Change*	Total	Percent Change*	Average Size**
1990	1,729,100		724,013		538,348		3.16
1995	1,959,344	2.5%	908,371	4.6%	630,664	3.2%	3.05
1998	2,082,471	2.1%	1,024,070	4.1%	681,936	2.6%	3.00
1999	2,121,033	1.9%	1,050,227	2.6%	697,800	2.3%	2.98
2000	2,150,205	1.4%	1,074,995	2.4%	710,387	1.8%	2.97
2001	2,187,276	1.7%	1,102,607	2.6%	725,500	2.1%	2.96
2002	2,216,175	1.3%	1,115,090	1.1%	737,907	1.7%	2.95
2003	2,254,500	1.7%	1,134,573	1.7%	753,285	2.1%	2.94
2004	2,301,301	2.1%	1,157,343	2.0%	771,497	2.4%	2.93
2005	2,355,120	2.3%	1,185,255	2.4%	792,017	2.7%	2.92
2006	2,409,802	2.3%	1,213,844	2.4%	812,600	2.6%	2.91
2007	2,470,278	2.5%	1,244,175	2.5%	835,046	2.8%	2.91
2008	2,532,770	2.5%	1,275,200	2.5%	858,097	2.8%	2.90
2009	2,598,568	2.6%	1,307,078	2.5%	882,208	2.8%	2.90
2010	2,661,902	2.4%	1,337,090	2.3%	905,258	2.6%	2.89
2011	2,723,333	2.3%	1,366,159	2.2%	927,645	2.5%	2.89
2012	2,784,211	2.2%	1,394,582	2.1%	949,930	2.4%	2.88
2013	2,843,786	2.1%	1,422,118	2.0%	971,926	2.3%	2.88
2014	2,899,066	1.9%	1,448,034	1.8%	992,624	2.1%	2.87
2015	2,951,006	1.8%	1,472,429	1.7%	1,012,556	2.0%	2.86
2016	2,999,680	1.6%	1,495,298	1.6%	1,031,698	1.9%	2.86
2017	3,046,746	1.6%	1,517,238	1.5%	1,050,563	1.8%	2.85
2018	3,093,597	1.5%	1,538,751	1.4%	1,069,609	1.8%	2.84
2019	3,138,573	1.5%	1,559,452	1.3%	1,088,203	1.7%	2.83
2020	3,183,388	1.4%	1,579,919	1.3%	1,106,905	1.7%	2.83
2021	3,232,739	1.6%	1,601,359	1.4%	1,127,319	1.8%	2.82
2022	3,280,563	1.5%	1,622,375	1.3%	1,147,374	1.8%	2.81
2023	3,329,881	1.5%	1,643,713	1.3%	1,168,067	1.8%	2.80
2024	3,377,841	1.4%	1,664,775	1.3%	1,188,368	1.7%	2.79
2025	3,428,230	1.5%	1,686,612	1.3%	1,209,420	1.8%	2.78
2030	3,683,687	1.4%	1,796,816	1.3%	1,313,991	1.7%	2.75

\*Some percent changes are annual and others are average annuals.

\*\*Totals differ in this table from other tables in this newsletter due to different release dates or data sources.

All Populations are dated July 1.

Total population is the population in households plus the population in group quarters.

Persons per household is population in households divided by the number of households.

Source: 2000 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

## MEASURES of CHILD WELL-BEING in UTAH: 2000

### How are the Children?

Utah Children has released its annual report on the status of children in Utah. This report, *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2000*, contains information on Utah's children from birth through adolescence. The book also contains demographic data on children and their families including information on: domestic violence cases, juvenile offenses, and more. Much of the data is available at the county level and some is provided by ZIP code.

The theme of this year's report is "How are children?" and the report seeks to answers questions such as:

- How many kids are dropping out of school?
- How many children die from violent causes?
- How many infants don't get properly immunized?
- How many teens are having babies before they themselves have a chance to grow up?

The report presents data and analysis for the collection of indicators of child well-being that was assembled for the Utah Kids Count Project. The indicators examined in this project cover four major areas of children's lives: health, education, safety and economic security.

Statistics in *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2000* indicate that on average every month in Utah in 1998:

- 21 infants died before their first birthday.
- 254 babies were born with low birth weight, or below 5 lbs. 8 oz.
- 22 youth between the ages of 1 and 19 died (from all causes).
- 16 children died from violent causes (homicides, suicides and other accidents).
- 129 teens between the ages of 15 and 17 gave birth, of those 105 births were births to single teens.
- Juveniles were involved in 131 cases of life-endangering felonies which were adjudicated to court.
- 737 children were abused or neglected.

Utah is improving in several areas of child well-being:

- The death rate for children ages 1 to 19 dropped slightly from 1997 to 1998
- Infant mortality continued a downward trend.
- The overall teen birth rate has declined over the last few years. It decreased slightly from 1997 to 1998. After 10 years of rising and then falling rates, the current rate now stands at the 1989 rate.
- The rate of substance abuse adjudications for juveniles is down, as well as the rate of drug-related offenses and property crime offenses.

Several of the critical indicators worsened:

- the percentage of births receiving prenatal care in the first trimester continues to fall. This indicator has worsened every year since 1994.
- The number of babies born at low birth weight and very low birth weight continues to rise.
- The number of children abused or neglected rose for the second year in a row.
- The rate of domestic violence cases that went to court rose.
- The rate of adjudicated juvenile cases involving alcohol increased.

Copies of *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2000* can be obtained from Utah Children by calling (801) 364-1182, or sending a fax to (801) 364-1886. The report costs \$10 each, there are discounts when multiple copies are ordered. Utah Children has a website at [www.utahchildren.net](http://www.utahchildren.net)



## How Are the Children? – Utah at a Glance

	% Receiving Early Prenatal Care (1)	% Low Birth Weight Babies (2)	Teen Birth Rate (3)	Infant Mortality Rate (4)	Injury Death Rate (5)	School Enrollment (6)	Population Ages 0-17 (7)
Beaver	73.2	4.6	27.0	9.2	51.8	1,487	2,013
Box Elder	84.5	6.2	22.1	6.7	35.3	11,252	15,579
Cache	90.0	5.3	18.7	5.4	21.6	19,181	28,904
Carbon	80.6	8.5	29.5	5.1	27.7	4,771	6,670
Daggett	82.5	7.5	7.6	-	-	187	224
Davis	86.2	6.7	17.1	4.8	25.5	58,813	84,844
Duchesne	82.7	7.3	24.9	8.8	55.3	4,467	5,708
Emery	81.1	5.6	22.6	3.5	61.5	3,228	4,265
Garfield	80.0	5.6	18.0	5.9	41.1	1,179	1,356
Grand	81.3	6.4	29.1	10.3	45.0	1,620	2,353
Iron	86.9	5.3	26.5	4.7	40.3	6,870	9,153
Juab	77.8	8.5	28.4	3.9	77.5	2,123	2,811
Kane	73.1	6.1	14.1	4.7	29.0	1,495	2,028
Millard	89.9	5.7	19.0	6.2	20.9	3,742	4,873
Morgan	65.4	5.7	12.3	5.9	-	2,059	2,632
Piute	69.2	8.5	20.1	10.6	45.8	380	412
Rich	86.1	3.1	8.1	7.8	57.3	508	748
Salt Lake	80.9	6.8	26.8	6.0	27.7	180,127	272,595
San Juan	63.5	6.2	26.6	3.6	65.9	3,459	5,370
Sanpete	80.7	7.7	24.4	4.6	36.9	5,519	7,516
Sevier	75.9	8.4	31.8	11.6	41.0	4,799	6,677
Summit	83.6	7.6	14.5	8.0	55.7	5,834	8,260
Tooele	80.4	8.3	37.8	3.9	36.5	8,019	11,138
Uintah	79.2	7.1	25.9	8.2	56.6	6,445	9,603
Utah	86.3	5.5	21.3	5.1	24.3	77,928	115,519
Wasatch	84.3	6.9	19.6	9.3	40.1	3,492	4,831
Washington	78.6	4.9	24.4	6.1	32.5	18,408	27,282
Wayne	78.2	6.4	19.4	-	24.8	561	832
Weber	81.1	7.3	39.3	6.4	25.8	41,198	57,104

(1) Percent of women receiving prenatal care in first trimester of pregnancy, 1994 to 1998 average

(2) Percent of babies born at low birth weight, or below 5 lbs. 8 oz., 1994 to 1998 average

(3) Teen births per 1,000 teens, 1994 to 1998 average

(4) Infant mortality—rates of deaths to less than 1 year-olds per 1,000 live births, 1994 to 1998 average

(5) Injury deaths to children ages 1-19 per 100,000 children of that age, 1994 to 1998 average

(6) Fall enrollment at Utah schools in 1997

(7) Population ages 0-17, July 1, 1998

Source: *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2000*

**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section  
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84114**

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*Area codes are (801) unless denoted with a (\*).  
Numbers with a (\*) are area code (435).*

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data is available via the Internet at DEA's website.

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